

THE
MISSIONARY LINK



FOR THE

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN LANDS

JANUARY, 1901

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THE MISSIONARY LINK

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The "Story and Work" is a circular giving a brief account of the Society, with details of its organization and work. "Mission Band Leaflets" are original stories written especially for this portion of our work.

Address, MISSIONARY LINK, 67 Bible House, New York.

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The "Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands," was organized in November, 1860, and incorporated in New York, February 1, 1861.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands," incorporated in the City of New York, February 1, 1861, the sum of _____ to be applied to the Missionary purposes of said Society.

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THE MISSIONARY LINK

VOL. XXXII.

JANUARY, 1901.

NO. 1.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN LANDS.

This Society was organized in 1860, and is the pioneer of Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies in this country.

It is undenominational, and so it presents a united Christian front to the heathen world.

It is carried on entirely by women, with unsalaried officers.

Its aim is the salvation and elevation of heathen women.

"Win for Christ," its motto.

CALCUTTA has passed through another calamity in the floods which overwhelmed the city last September. The *Statesman* thus comments on the disaster: "No idea of the magnitude of the inundations can be formed except by personal inspection. Almost every part of this great city was submerged yesterday, the water in some parts being as much as four feet deep. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless, having been literally washed out of their humble dwellings, and many of them have been thrown out of work, owing to the temporary closing of the places of business where they have been accustomed to earn their daily bread. Fortunately the actual loss of life has not been great, but disease follows in the wake of such floods." A letter from one of our missionaries, giving details, is found in the following pages.

MISSIONARIES in India are noting with encouragement that the employment of non-Christian teachers in mission schools is steadily decreasing. In the early days of Christian missions, it seemed as if the assistance of ably qualified Hindu teachers was almost a necessity, but a generation has sprung up since that time,

trained in the principles of our holy religion, whose services are now available.

AN International Union Mission has recently been organized, the result of a trip to India, shortly after marriage, by prominent citizens of New York. Impressed by the vast regions in the Himalaya Mountains uncared for by missionary societies, they engaged two native evangelists as their first representatives. We give a hearty welcome to every Society which has for its end the conversion of the world to Christ, and trust rich results will follow this effort.

IN China the scholars and officials form two of the most difficult classes to reach with the Gospel. Dr. Edwards, of Tai-yuen-fu, is laying his plans to have a museum and reading room attached to the book-shop which he has already established, to instruct and influence. Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, who is in charge of a museum at Chefoo, writes: "The first year we opened this place 71,500 visitors were received. Every one heard the Gospel preached, and received tracts and books to take home. We have had visits from officials and rich men, also from women and children, people whom we could not reach before opening the museum."

"HEATHENDOM," says a thoughtful writer, "is not merely a cause, but an effect; and to a large degree, in every generation, a wilful and unnecessary and consequently responsible effect of men's conscious and intentional sins. If individuals sin greatly, the aggregate is sinful because the individual sins freely, responsibly. And that *makes heathenism*; and makes heathenism largely responsible and damnable. But for this, the true light would shine and heathendom would long since have been Christendom."

IN EASTERN LANDS.

CHINA—SHANGHAI.

RE-OPENING OF OUR HOSPITAL.

By Dr. EMMA GARNER.

OUR Hospital year closed in September, and although for a while it looked very dark, we are glad it has ended so well. We never closed the Dispensary, but it seemed doubtful for a time whether we would be able to open our Wards. However, September 10th Consul-General Goodnow told me he saw no reason why they should not be opened, so as soon as we could straighten out our affairs and get our helpers back we did so, on Sept. 13th. The first day we received five patients, and in less than a week the lower Ward was full.

It is very good to be in proper working order again, for it was very trying to be obliged to send people away who needed so much the care they could only receive here. One woman especially, I remember, whose condition demanded an immediate operation in order to save her life. When I explained to her that we could not receive any one, she said that she would rent a house near by, as she does not live in Shanghai. I told her that would not do, for everything must be scrupulously clean for cases like hers. Then she said, "You can perform the operation in a temple, as they are very clean." She knew the priests could be hired to let her have a room. Imagine my going to a temple to perform an important operation!

The woman came back in a few days to beg for admittance in the Hospital, but I could not give her any idea when we would be permitted to open it. When the Consul gave his permission for us to resume work, I could not find the woman. Two days ago, however, she came back to see us and is now in Miss Clarke's bed in one of our Wards. I am afraid the operation is too late for a permanent cure, but we will hope for the best.

You doubtless know as much about the state of affairs in China as we do, but we wonder if the people of the United States are really aware of the unspeakable atrocities committed on scores of their countrymen, else they would consent to the punishment of the perpetrators. I have heard horrible tales for so long, I feel I cannot listen to them any longer. One governor of a province offered sixty taels for every man's head,

fifty for a woman's, and thirty for every child's. Doubtless you have heard how fifty one missionaries were escorted into a governor's place, for safety as he told them, and were every one brutally massacred.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

By Miss ELIZABETH IRVINE.

A MOST interesting incident occurred while the missionaries were still in siege in the M. E. Compound in Peking. A report spread among the Boxers that they had seen a very strange figure in black standing upon the cupola of the church; and although thousands of incantations had been made, every evening just before dark the same figure made its appearance, and for this reason the taking of the fort had to be given up. The dreaded being was Mr. Gilbert Reid, who came to take his watch on the tower at the same hour every evening just before dark. No wonder the Boxers thought it was some supernatural being who had dropped down when they saw a man, over six feet high, in a long black coat standing on the very pinnacle of the temple!

Another incident shows the grand character of the Chinese people. After the massacre, on the 13th of June, of the native Christians, two missionaries made their way up the Great East Street hoping to find some converts who might be seeking refuge. They returned without having found any one, but seeing many dead bodies in the street. A boy who had been a Sunday-school scholar, but not a convert, had been thrown out of the shop where he was employed because it was known that he was friendly to foreigners. Seeing these two men, he quietly followed them to their fort and sought admission, because he had been cast out by his friends. A month later, when the Legations were seeking a messenger to carry news of their straits to Tien Tsin, this same boy was their messenger. On the 25th of July he brought back the only message that had been received from the outside world since the 12th of June. The importance of the service rendered can be better estimated when it is considered that the leaders of the allied forces were doubting the advisability of sending relief to Peking before September. The arrival of the messenger decided them to start the relief

column as soon as possible. As the large number of Chinese troops around the Legations prevented the exit of messengers, this boy was let down over the wall, after dark, by the marines, who occupied a place near by. He slept near the wall until daylight and then started on his perilous journey. He received \$500 (Mex.) with the promise of his education.

Many are the beautiful little incidents that have been related, by those who were travelling to the coast, of the way in which friendly natives showed their kindness, and did all in their power to help them on their way. Some gave clothing to cover those who had been deprived of their all at the hands of the evil-disposed ruffians. A little boy came running after a party, holding in his hand a can of condensed milk, picked up from among their goods, which had just fallen into the hands of the rebels. This can of milk was the only thing saved of their belongings, and kept alive a young baby for some days. Another party, who were travelling and were in great peril, were hidden for seventeen days in the home of some heathen people who, seeing their distress, pitied them, and took them in, knowing that they were fleeing from the rebels. Several times the rebels came to this house in search of their victims, but each time were assured that no foreigner was there. In this party also was a very young baby; but, most wonderful to relate, it never once cried: which if it had would probably, without doubt, have been the death of all, as their hiding-place would have been easily located. They had found refuge in an upper loft belonging to this family, and, covered with rugs, escaped detection.

The world can never know what those weeks of awful suspense meant to the besieged. The daily "Bill of Fare," said one gentleman, was, for breakfast: brown bread, water, and rice; for lunch: rice, water, and brown bread; for dinner: water, brown bread, and rice. No one seemed to suffer from starvation, as there was plenty of that fare. A remarkable thing about the water was that for the most part it was used unboiled, and up to the closing of the siege not one case of fever had resulted from it. It is not considered safe to drink water in China that has not been previously boiled, excepting it be water drawn from the water-works, which can only be obtained within the limits of a foreign settlement.

The missionaries and others who had been in siege about two weeks also moved into the British Legation grounds, and, not thinking it would last more than a week or ten days at most, brought a food supply for only a few days, while some forgot to bring any. Some wiser heads, however, worked one afternoon, with mules and carts, emptying the foreign stores of all their provisions, and carrying into the besieged quarters thousands of pounds of rice from neighboring grainshops,—enough for ten weeks. In a Chinese mill near by there were found over five tons of Honan wheat. This mill had four grinding-stones which were moved into the Legation, and every day an allowance of wheat was ground into coarse flour.

How strange it seems to see upwards of a thousand missionaries here in Shanghai! A general conference of all the China missionaries was to meet in Shanghai next May, 1901, delegates being appointed from each of the different Mission Societies at work in China. Perchance it is the Lord's hand gathering His saints together for a much greater purpose than it was in the heart of man to conceive, for it has been decided to hold the conference during the coming week.

INDIA—CALCUTTA.

THE FLOODS.

By Miss ETTA COSTELLOW.

DOUBTLESS you have heard of the flood which swept over us in Calcutta. We had continued heavy rain for a week, and as a result the banks of the canal overflowed, and large sections of the city were under water for days. You can imagine the result in a city where so many of the population live in mud huts. The people were simply flooded out, and in many cases the houses collapsed—even those that were well built. The poor people lost all they had, and besides being homeless were helpless. Thousands had to be cared for, and, when the water subsided, assisted in building their homes again. It was even worse in the villages and outlying districts; and the suffering has been very great. There will be a great loss of crops, as in many cases they are entirely ruined by being under water so long. Elliott Road was like a river for four days, and the water in parts of our Compound was deep enough to swim in. There has been a great increase of sickness,

especially of fever and cholera, as a result of this flood. Our Orphanage has been kept very free from sickness, for which I feel very thankful, especially as a number of schools in the city have had cases of cholera. I am having all our outbuildings whitewashed, as a precautionary measure.

For four days the water was three or four feet deep in parts of our Compound, and one day it was all under water, but we had very much to be thankful for. While all the rest of our outside rooms were flooded, the one where we keep our babies was dry. One day the water came to the threshold, but just then the rain stopped a little and the water subsided. Our house has leaked terribly, but it is large; so, although there are a number of rooms which cannot be used just now, we are able to keep comfortable.

It looks now as though the after-effects would be as disastrous to the city as the floods have been. Already fever and cholera are very serious in some sections. I shall take every precaution against it here, and then we shall trust the Lord to keep us in safety.

CHAMBA—AN IDEAL SPOT.

By MISS S. F. GARDNER.

CHAMBA at the head of one's letter does not mean much to you dear people on your side of the world, but if you could for one moment stand on the hill at my right and look down on all this loveliness you would never forget the sight.

Chamba is a native state, a day's march from Dalhousie, where, as some of you know, I have been taking my vacation. We have been anticipating this trip all the time we have been up here, and at last the rains stopped and the sun gave promise of not again hiding behind clouds and dense fogs, and calling our coolies we started off in our *dandis*, lifted high on their shoulders, and the long-anticipated joy began. One would have to be shut up for a good while, as my companion and I had been, in a noisy, ill-smelling Indian city on the plains, to enter into anything like a realization of what it meant to wind in and out of these pine-covered hills, every turning bringing us face to face with new loveliness. We can sit in our *dandis* no longer, and pluck and handle the many and various flowers and treasures which line the sides of the roads, and the fragrance of the pines puts new life into us.

We arrived at Chamba late in the afternoon, and after our tea went to visit the queer little bazaar with its tiny shops. The people are all friendly, and the children salaam us with merry faces laughing into ours. It seems like a perpetual holiday here, and they have had lately a good deal of special merrymaking, for a fortnight ago the Viceroy visited this little native state, and the Raja spent much money in honor of the occasion. It is the first time a Viceroy has been there for many years, and the people were much impressed, and everybody tried his best to give the "Lord Sahib," as they call him, a welcome, and fireworks and bonfires and games and reviews of soldiers went on for days. No sooner was the Lord Sahib gone than the time came for the annual festivities in honor of the Raja's taking the crown. He is a liberal man, interested in the improvement of his state, and most generous to the missionaries, whom he not only allows to work among his people, but does all he can to help them. Dr. Hutchinson of the Established Church of Scotland is the missionary in charge, and kindly welcomed us and gave us interesting information about the state and the work. He lives in a beautiful house presented to the mission by the Raja. He took us to a fine stone church just being finished, which the Raja insisted upon building and presenting to the mission. Once at least in the month he attends their Christian service, leaving a substantial token of his presence. All this of course takes away the necessity of saying he is not a strict Hindu.

The temples are very fine, and the temple worship was going on rather feebly, we thought, while we were there, but the Raja never goes near them. Dr. Hutchinson thinks if it were not for all it involves he would openly declare himself a Christian. One covets his great influence for Christ. We did not see him, but his little nephews (he has no children) made us a visit and we greatly enjoyed the hour spent with them. The eldest, a manly little fellow of eleven, will be the future Raja. But I must not go on writing of this ideal Raja and ideal mission work, where a night and a day passed only too quickly.

We shall return to Calcutta refreshed in mind and body and with fresh glimpses of the "Love that is before, behind us, round us everywhere."

HOME NOTES.

FORTY YEARS.

THE fortieth birthday of our organization as a Society was passed last November, but this month we celebrate the first issue of our little periodical; the first one in this country to be published exclusively in the interests of the work of Christian woman for the uplifting of heathen women. If ever a band of Christ's followers could appropriate the song of praise of the Psalmist, surely we can. Those early days of our existence as an organized Society were filled with difficulties, none the less real because intangible. Even friends of, and ardent workers in, the mission cause looked askance at the movement. Women having taken only subordinate places in organized societies, even well-wishers to their advancement doubted their power for organizing, and still more the perseverance and devotion needed for a work to be carried on by voluntary labor. Rarely then were women's voices heard in public, and few held opinions which were not the echo of their fathers' or husbands', and realized little what developments awaited them. The union element of the organization was discouraged on every hand, and wise heads were shaken as they said, "You are trusting to a rope of sand."

Our Union Society may be called a departure, which met with such a response that associations of every form of benevolence were called into being, and women have not only dared everything for the regeneration of the world, but have achieved triumphs second to none in the great questions of the day.

A vital question now comes, "Is the union element a failure?" The answer to that is found in the organizations now popularly known under the head of "Interdenominational Societies." Pre-eminent in extent and resource is the China Inland Mission, whose conditions resemble and intensify our own; then comes the marvellously rapid growth of the Student Volunteer Movement, and of many Zenana Societies, whose triumphs have been won exclusively in India.

Our little periodical has lived a quiet, unobtrusive career, but we trust that the transcriptions of mission work penned by our representatives have aided largely in forming

public opinion, and given an impetus to women's work which has been brought to rich fruition by other magazines notably in denominational lines.

All who have watched our growth in the past will, we trust, wish us a future of blessedness, because we have been owned and honored by the Giver of all good.

BEST INFORMATION.

ALL who had the privilege of listening, at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, to Mr. John R. Mott will welcome his book called *The Evangelization of the World in this Generation*. Commencing with the definition of this statement, it carries forward the great subject through the obligation, the difficulties, the achievements of the early Christians, and its possibilities, until the final result is reached. In a work so full of powerful arguments for the cause, it is difficult to make a selection, but one or two pertinent sentences in the chapter on "Difficulties" strike at the root of much of the apathy of Christians. "Many fail to regard Christ's command as imperative, and look on the promotion of the enterprise of evangelization as optional as far as they are concerned. The vast majority of the membership of the Church have yet to learn that the taking of a knowledge of Christ to the whole world without needless delay is a most pressing duty. . . . Very many Christians entertain the belief that Christianity is not the absolute religion; that other religions have saving power; that the nations can get along without Christ. This fundamental failure to realize that without Christ these multitudes are without hope necessarily weakens the sense of personal responsibility and cuts the nerve of missions."

STUDIES ON MISSIONS.

THE Central Committee on the study of Foreign Missions, created by the World's Committee in connection with the Ecumenical Conference, have planned an extended course of study of Foreign Missions, which has received cordial endorsement from the various Mission Boards. As the course will not be ready before next season, a preliminary series of six lessons on Christian Missions in the Nineteenth Century has been prepared, to commence in Jan.

uary, 1901. We welcome this opportunity to study what God has wrought in the great harvest field, and gather courage and inspiration for the present work.

We give the course of lessons in outline, and leaflets giving fuller information may be obtained at 67 Bible House, price two cents each or ten cents a dozen.

Six lessons for Missionary Societies, Clubs, and Home Study:

1. Awakening and Beginnings.
2. The Century in India.
3. The Century in China.
4. The Century in Japan.
5. The Century in Africa.

6. Opportunities and Coming Conflict of the Twentieth Century.

Text-Books: Report of the Foreign Missionary Ecumenical Conference of 1900. Concise History of Missions, by Rev. E. M. Bliss, D.D.

The following arrangement of the first topic has been prepared:

1. Awakening and Beginnings. Keynote: The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church.

Five-minute papers on (*a*) Christian Friedrich Schwartz, the Morning Star of a Missionary Century; (*b*) William Carey, the Father of Foreign Missionary Societies; (*c*) Henry Martyn, the Scholar Missionary; (*d*) Adoniram Judson and the Haystack Band; (*e*) Hiram Bingham and the Sandwich Islands; (*f*) John Williams, the Martyr of Erromanga; (*g*) John Coleridge Paterson, the Martyr of Melanesia; (*h*) The Martyrs of Uganda; (*i*) The Martyrs of China.

Twenty-minute review by decades, mentioning salient points in each.

Books of Reference:

1. Pioneers and Founders, by Miss C. M. Yonge, published by The Macmillan Co.

2. A Century of Missionary Martyrs, by Rev. S. F. Harris, published by James Nisbet & Co., London.

3. Great Missionaries of the Church, by Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., and Mrs. J. A. B. Goodnow, published by Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.

4. A Hundred Years of Missions, by Rev. D. L. Leonard, published by Funk & Wagnalls.

5. The Crisis of Missions, by Rev. A. T. Pierson, published by The Baker & Taylor Co.

6. Transformation of Hawaii, by Belle M. Brain, published by Fleming H. Revell Co.

THE DIFFERENCE.

IN *Man and Religion*, Principal Fairbairn shows the tremendous difference between the English and the Hindu in all that makes for greatness and power. "The faith of the Hindu," he says, "grew like an iron band round his spirit, became a social system, fatal, inflexible, full of false sanctities and consecrated falsities, from which even death would not allow him to escape. But there came to the Teuton in his brawny and untutored youth a gentle faith, yet strong as gentle, and it moulded him with its soft but plastic hands, shaped him to new and nobler purposes, breathed into his society a purer spirit, larger ambitions, and loftier aims. And so, while the Hindu feels as if held in the dread bonds of fate, revolving in the cycle of a being that is joyless in its very joys, the Teuton knows himself a son of God, a brother of man, a free and conscious person, sent by Divine love to make earth happier, by Divine righteousness to make man holier. When that same gentle faith, in its strength and beauty, lays hold of the Hindus and is allowed to exert its moulding influence upon them, we may expect the same results in individual character, in family purity, in social happiness, and in national prosperity; but not until then."

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Interdenominational Conference of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions in the United States and Canada will be held in New York City, at the Marble Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-Ninth Street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, January 16-18, 1901, the Conference opening at 2 P.M. on Wednesday and closing at 12.30 P.M. on Friday.

The main theme will be Interdenominational Policy. Educational, medical, and home work will be discussed in relation to it.

The Committee of Arrangements are making every effort that this Conference shall be of practical value to the Boards represented.



SOME OF THE "LEAST OF THESE."—MARGARET WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL.

FOR MISSION BANDS.

LETTERS FROM A LITTLE BOY IN PEKIN.

PEKIN, CHINA, July 18, 1900.

MY DEAR GRANDPA :

Do you know our houses are burned at the hills and at Tungchow too, and we have a better home up in heaven, and the Boxers cannot burn that house, because God is taking care of heaven. All our things are burned, and our books are burned too. Papa brought his bicycle with him. I and Mamma and Donald have lost their bicycles, because the Boxers have burned our bicycles. We are having a very nice time in Pekin. Are you well? We brought five of our reading books, but our other books are burned up. We are trying and trying as hard as we can to save our lives. We have to put some sandbags upon the window so that the Boxers can't shoot us; we are trying as hard as we can to take that big cannon away, but we cannot get the cannon away from the Boxers. Monday July 2d I was sick. We are living in God's house. Tuesday we had a big rain. We have had a bullet hit our house.

Your Loving
GARDNER.

MY DEAR FLOSSIE AND LILLIE :

We took two flags away from the Chinese soldiers. We are at the English Legation. We are in the midst of danger from cannon balls. We left most of our things at the Methodist Mission. I want you to write us a letter. Where are you? We eat rice three times a day. We can't have all the butter we want. We have thirty-nine people. The bullets have stopped. We are very low on food. I am going to sing you a song,

Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee,
E'en tho' it be a cross, that raiseth me,
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee.

Your Loving Cousin,
GARDNER.

VACATION DAYS.

By CLARA M. BEACH.

IN our Orphanage at Cawnpore, India, are fifteen little ones from three to seven years old, and last Summer during the hot vacation, in order to make the time pass pleasantly for the children, I used to take them out for walks three or four times a week. A favorite place, to them, was the banks of the Ganges, where the sand is beautifully soft and fine. Most of the children

were wild with delight and romped and dug in it as only children can. The sand is used by the native people to parch their grains, which is eaten thus instead of making it up into bread. There are some kinds that are very nice, and I do not wonder the laboring people do this, as they have little time to call their own. The sand is carried to the city and across the ford to the other side of the river by means of donkeys, and the children were much interested in watching them as they were loaded and driven away. Also when fishes rose to the surface of the river and made a dive they afforded much pleasure to the children, and their keen eyes would see them many times when mine did not. One little girl seemed afraid even to walk on the sand, and I could not get her to play with it as the other children did. Although by nature timid and retiring, still she is one of the first to run to meet us as we enter the school yard, and her way of greeting is one quite her own. She grasped my hand and fairly smothered it with kisses, and if my hands were not free, she would take up my dress and kiss that—so her *love* made her bold with us.

WHAT A BOX DID.

By LILLIAN E. DIETRICH.

THE Pioneer Band will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of their box, and what a help it has been and *is* in our work. Since last July we have taken into our Mary A. Merriman Orphanage in Cawnpore, eighty-five new little famine girls. They came to us so thin and emaciated and bony that we all set to work as quickly as we could to get something wherewith to cover them,—and as we had nothing with which to start, it seemed like a great undertaking. And then, just at this time, when we were much pressed for needful things, came the glad news that the box was on the way to help us. I do not need to tell you how we counted the days until its arrival, nor how glad we were to open the box and make use of the articles you sent.

Little Elizabeth was delighted with her gifts. The doll, which I gave her at once, is her constant companion, but I think she enjoyed almost as much the letter which accompanied the doll, carrying it carefully around in her hand, getting first one girl and then another to read it for her; while her

quiet, serious little face was all aglow with pleasure and the new importance which had come to her, in being *owned* by somebody in America. The beautiful scrap-book she carefully puts away in some corner of my room for safe keeping lest it should get soiled or torn, and then brings two or three of her little companions over, turn and turn about, while *she* does the honors by showing them the pictures. The little frocks just fit her, and she looks so well in them. I let her have all four little dresses, as she needs them, and the old ones that she had been wearing can be passed on to the other little ones of the same size. The prettiest little frock I am saving for her to have, fresh and new on the day of the public distribution of prizes, when little Elizabeth will appear in some action song or recitation.

I was so glad of the basted patchwork. We have so many little girls, and older ones too, who are just learning to sew, that patchwork is just the thing to teach them, and this can then be utilized afterwards in making warm comfortables for our cold weather, which will now soon be here. The gingham for dresses are a prize to us and we value them so much. They will make such nice Sunday dresses for our girls in which to go to church. There was not a thing in the box that is not of use, and which will not be of much help to us, and I am *so grateful* for the box and to each one of you who had a share in preparing it.

I want to thank you, too, for the pretty gift of a black silk bag marked for me. It was just exactly what I had been wanting for nearly two years but had just about given up ever possessing. I appreciate very much indeed the love and sympathy which prompted the gift, not only to me personally but for all the work, and for which I would thank you in His Name.

SEN O TAKE writes of our school, 212 Bluff, Yokohama: I must not forget to tell you about the last commencement, which was as fine as last year. There were four graduates and, as usual, there were songs, recitations, essays and other things. The class motto was "Courage and Truth." I think it is a very good motto for the young girls, especially the Christians, for we have to face difficulties. Fortunately it was a bright, starry night, and many persons were present.

RECEIPTS of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands from November 1 to November 30, 1900.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord.—Concord Br., Mrs. H. W. Eastman, Treas., toward life membership of Mrs. Josiah E. Fernald, \$25 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst.—Mrs. W. F. Seelye, \$50 00
 Boston.—Boston Br., Mrs. Henry Johnson, Treas.:
 Mrs. Chas. R. Jones, per Miss M. C. May, for
 Miss E. Roderick, Allahabad, 50 00
 Mrs. John D. Richardson, Mem'l Band, per Mrs.
 F. E. Blake, 90 85
 Northampton.—Mrs. L. C. Seelye, for Calcutta
 Mission, 25 00
 Total, \$215 85

CONNECTICUT.

Guilford.—"Lily Mission Band," per Mrs. H. E. Fowler, for Japan, \$10 10

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn.—Miss S., for Onuav Sing, Allahabad, \$30 00
 Ithaca.—Sheila and Morgan St. John, their mother
 and grandmother, per Mrs. H. A. St. John, for
 Pancho, Cawnpore Orphanage, 10 00
 New York City.—Miss M. W. Kimball, 4 00
 Miss J. Van Vorst, for salary of Miss Strain,
 Two members of First Ref. Epis. Ch., Miss A.
 K. Hays, Treas., for School, Cawnpore, 60 00
 Subscriptions to *Missionary Link*: Mrs. M. A.
 Coull, .50; Mrs. O. H. Johnson, 1.00; Miss
 M. W. Kimball, 1.00; Mrs. L. C. Seelye, .50;
 sale of leaflets, .80. Total, 3 80
 Utica.—Mrs. S. H. Mudge, 5 00
 West Point.—Miss A. B. Warner, 5 00
 Total, \$417 80

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.—Newark Aux., Mrs. E. D. G. Smith,
 Treas., North Ref. Ch. subscribers, per Miss
 Edith Merry, \$51 50
 Mrs. R. B. Symington, per Miss Abeel, 10 00
 Mrs. D. W. Flagler, 2.00; Miss Smith, 2.00; per
 Miss Smith, 4 00
 Phillipsburg.—N. E. For. Miss. Soc., Miss Mc-
 Connel, Treas., for Bible Reader, Japan, 15 00
 Roselle.—Union Mission Band, per Mrs. D. W.
 Berdan, 10 00
 Total, \$90 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

Germantown.—W. and O. Band (see items below), \$321 00
 X. Y. Z. Society, Miss Bessie Garrett, Treas.,
 salary of Teacher, Publishing Fund, and Con-
 verts' Home, Calcutta, 78 97
 Philadelphia.—Legacy of Dr. E. H. Williams, per
 Executors, 5,000 00
 Mrs. J. Howard Smith, 15 00
 Mrs. Wm. Waterall and Miss Waterall, for Mrs.
 Winsor, Sirur, India, Famine Fund, 10 00
 Scranton.—Grace Ch., Rev. Geo. L. Alrich, pastor,
 an offering for Soo Zien, Shanghai, 7.50; Y. P.
 S. C. E., for Jane, Cawnpore, 5.00. Total, 12 50
 Total, \$5,437 47

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.—Chicago Br., Mrs. O. F. Avery, Treas.:
 The Bethany Union Ch. subscribers, to com-
 plete Fannie Williams Scholarship in Mary
 Avery Merriman School, Cawnpore, \$5.00
 K. L. Isham, 25.00; Mrs. H. W. King, 25.00;
 Mrs. G. S. Hubbard, 10.00; Miss M. V.
 Dunham, 10.00; Mrs. F. Crumbaugh, 2.00;
 Mrs. Irvine, 1.00; Miss H. Brooks, 1.00; Miss
 Johnson, 1.00; Mrs. McKensie, 1.00; Mrs.
 Albert Keep, 1.00; Mrs. Davidson, 1.00; Miss
 Willing, 1.00; Mrs. Crumbaugh, 1.00; Mrs. N.

C. Patterson, 1.00; Mrs. J. Cornet, .50; Mrs.
 H. Brooks, .50; Mrs. Lippincott, .60. Total, \$82 60

Total, \$87 60

Grand total, \$6,284 32

ELIZABETH B. STONE, *Ass't Treas.*

WILLING AND OBEDIENT BAND.

REV. D. M. STEARNS, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Calcutta:
 Four Germantown Friends and Miss Otto, for
 Manoka, \$10 00
 For Cawnpore:
 Thos. A. Franklin, for Maria, 5 00
 Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Babcock, for Lydia, 5 00
 Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, for Rachel Levi, 30 00
 Willing Hearted, for Bible Woman, 10 00
 Brooklyn Bible Class, 43.00; New York Class,
 43.00; for Miss Beach. Total, 86 00
 For Rae Bareilly:
 Miss J. H. Moore, for Dharmo, 5 00
 For Allahabad:
 Prayer Circle, Washington, D. C., for Daisy,
 15.00; for Rosie, 15.00. Total, 30 00
 Total, \$181 00
 For China:
 Ch. of At. Helpers Together, for Esther, 5 00
 For Japan:
 A. F. Huston, for Mine Yone-Zawa, 75 00
 Scranton Willing Three, for Yamada Kaoru, 5 00
 John Avil, for Hignchi Fusa, 25 00
 Miss Edna Coles, for Kawaguchi Rika, 10 00
 For His Pleasure, for Kobayagawa Katsu, 5 00
 Rev. C. H. Mytinger, for Abe Tsuru, 5 00
 Mrs. McMurray and Bisel, for Saiki Tachiyo,
 Plainfield Friends, for Tanaka Tsugi, 5 00
 Total, 135 00
 Grand total, \$321 00

RECEIPTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, FOR NOVEMBER, 1900.

Interest on Mrs. C. L. Haddock Fund, \$125 00
 Through Mrs. R. G. Stotesbury: Mrs. R. G.
 Stotesbury, 10.00; Mrs. Crozer, 20.00; for Sal-
 lie Crozer, Calcutta Orphanage, 1901. Total, 30 00
 Special for Mrs. Winsor's famine work, Sirur,
 India: Mrs. Waterall, 5.00; Miss Waterall,
 5.00. Total, 10 00
 From Camden Auxiliary through Miss K. H. Hurl-
 but, for Agnes Hurlbut School: Mrs. Felton,
 1.20; Mrs. Miller, 1.20; Mrs. Titus, 1.20; Mrs.
 Sharp, 1.20; Mrs. Callahan, 1.20; Mrs. Bing-
 ham, 1.20; Mrs. Sargent, 1.20; Miss M. Miller,
 1.20; Mrs. Whitaker, 1.20; Mrs. Neil, 1.00;
 Miss K. H. Hurlbut, 3.20. Total, 15 00
 Interest on Mrs. E. H. Williams Fund, 17 50
 Interest on extra share Pa. R. R. Stock, 1 75
 Total, \$199 25

MARY L. WATERALL, *Treas.*

IMPORTANT.

We would ask our friends to send checks payable to the "Woman's Union Missionary Society," as so many mistakes are made in transcribing the names of our treasurers. If possible, kindly avoid sending post-office orders, which are difficult to collect.

SPECIFIC OBJECTS AND THE COST

AMOUNTS.

For American Missionary.....	\$600 00
" Eurasian Missionary, India.....	\$200 or 400 00
" Bengali Teacher, India.....	\$100 or 125 00
" Bible Reader, India.....	from \$50 to 75 00
" " " Japan.....	60 00
" " Woman, China.....	\$40 to 60 00
" Child in Japan.....	40 00
" Child in China.....	40 00
" Child in Day-School, China.....	25 00
" Scholarship, High School, Calcutta.....	50 00
" Converts' Home, Calcutta and Allahabad...	50 00
" Inmates of Converts' Home, Shanghai (per month).....	5 00
" Schools in India.....	60 00
" Child in Orphanage, Calcutta.....	25 00
" Child in Orphanage, Cawnpore.....	20 00
" Native Teacher in Day-School, China.....	60 00
" Endowments of Beds in Hospitals.....	600 00

TAKE NOTICE.

OCCASIONALLY complaints come to us that contributions are not correctly printed. Directions are always followed, as given in letters enclosing checks. Our friends would aid us greatly by naming the object, the contributors (either individuals or Mission Bands), and the exact locality. Often the Treasurer resides in a different place from an Auxiliary, and, accepting her address, mistakes may unintentionally be made.

In this connection we would ask our subscribers to THE MISSIONARY LINK to notify us of all failures in receiving the magazine, that the mistake may be promptly rectified.

We often receive no direct information of the death of our subscribers, and would request that surviving relatives will kindly notify us of this loss.

Life members are entitled to THE MISSIONARY LINK, and will receive it by sending an annual request for the same. Changes of address should be promptly sent to "THE MISSIONARY LINK," 67 Bible House, New York.

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102. Little Sarala. " " " . . .	2 "
96. All for Christ. By Miss M. C. Lathrop . .	1 ct.
92. Sad Weddings. " " " . . .	1 "
40. Befutti's Doll. " " " . . .	1 "
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CONCERNING MISSION BOXES.

FRRIENDS who intend sending Christmas Boxes to our stations, will kindly bear in mind that it facilitates our work at the Mission Room, 67 Bible House, if such boxes can be delivered early; if possible during May or June.

We give a list of suitable articles for the boxes prepared through directions of our Missionaries:

FOR INDIA.

Dolls—black-haired, with *china* heads, hands, and feet, sizes varying from 6 to 12 and 14 inches long. Wax composition, jointed, or kid-covered dolls are not desired. Kurtas—for Hindoos; made of good, stout cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached, or of fast-colored prints. White ones can be finished with red borders, if intended for Allahabad or Cawnpore.

Jarmas—A jacket with sleeves, worn by Bengalis, is simply hemmed, without *bindings* or *trimmings*, as only Ayahs (nurses) wear bindings, and not the better classes. Plain skirts are useful, cut straight, hemmed, and gathered into a band.

Patchwork—*basted*, is needed to teach sewing to the younger scholars.

For prizes—Whatever pleases girls in America will be useful: boxes of note-paper, work-bags, or boxes of lead pencils with rubbers, small looking-glasses, or any pretty article.

For general use—Sheets one yard and a half wide, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, and handkerchiefs; soap, combs, wash-rags, scrap-books, and picture cards; long-sleeved aprons, such as children at home wear, made of calico or gingham.

In CHINA, knitted or woollen articles are very acceptable. The knitted wristlets must be about four inches long and large enough for children varying in age from seven to thirteen.

Old linen is very much needed for hospital use.

ENDOWED BEDS IN MARY S. ACKERMAN HOYT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
JHANSI, INDIA.

ENDOWMENT, \$600.

Mary S. Ackerman Hoyt—Her sister, Mrs. Maria A. Hoyt.

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Mary S. Ackerman Hoyt—Her niece, Miss Emilie S. Coles.

Mrs. Lavinia Agnes Dey, }
Mrs. Mary B. Humphreys Dey, } Anthony Dey.

ENDOWED BEDS IN MARGARET
WILLIAMSON HOSPITAL,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

ENDOWMENT \$600.00.

OUR friends have often expressed a wish to know the names of the *endowed* beds in our Hospital in Shanghai, and we therefore give the list as it now stands.

Julia Cumming Jones— } Mrs. E. Stanislaus Jones.
Mary Ogden Darrah— }
Robert and William Van Arsdale—Memorial by their
sister, Julia C. Van Arsdale Jones.

New Jersey—Miss Stevens.

Henry Ward Beecher— } Plymouth Foreign Missionary
Ruthy B. Hutchinson— } Society.

Mary Pruyn Memorial—Ladies in Albany.

Samuel Oakley Vander Poel—Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel.

Charlotte Otis Le Roy—Friends.

Emily W. Appleton—Mrs. William Appleton.

Mrs. Bela Mitchell—Mrs. Bela Mitchell.

The American—A Friend.

The White Memorial—Medical Mission Band, Baltimore.

E. Cornelia Shaw Memorial—Mrs. Elbridge Torrey.

Druscilla Dorcas Memorial—A Friend in Boston.

Mrs. John D. Richardson Memorial—Legacy.

S. E. and H. P. Warner Memorial.

Frances C. I. Greenough—Mrs. Abel Stevens.

Emeline C. Buck—Mrs. Buck.

Elizabeth W. Wyckoff— }

Elizabeth W. Clark— } Mr. Richard L. Wyckoff.

Jane Alexander Milligan—Mrs. John Story Gulick.

"Martha Memorial"—A Friend.

Mills Seminary—"Tolman Band," California.

Maria N. Johnson—A Friend.

"In Memoriam"—A Sister.

Maria S. Norris— } Miss Norris.

Mrs. Sarah Willing Spotswood Memorial—By her

Daughters.

John B. Spotswood—Miss Anne R. Spotswood.

A. B. C. Bed—By Friends.

Sarah A. Wakeman Memorial—A Friend.

In Memoriam—A Friend.

Ellen Logan Smith—By her Mother.

Helen E. Brown—Shut-in Society.

Anna Corilla Yeomans— } Mr. George G. Yeomans.

Mrs. Anna Yeomans Harris.

Miss Elizabeth L. Yeomans.

Mrs. Mary B. Humphreys Dey— } Anthony Dey.

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Olive L. Standish—Mrs. Olive L. Standish.

Eliza C. Temple—Mrs. Eliza C. Temple.

Mrs. Rebecca T. Shaw Memorial—Mrs. Elbridge
Torrey.

Perlie Raymond—Mrs. Mary E. Raymond.

Mrs. Mary Elliot Young—Poughkeepsie Branch.

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